

CHANGES IN NAMES

Many Originally Honorable, Have Been Corrupted in Time.

People Should Not Be Ashamed of Such Names as Snooks and Gumbold—Smith Is More Ancient Than Anglo-Saxon.

Surnames are not what they seem, and some of the most distressing contain a wealth of meaning.

Take, for example the surname with which many people think they are cursed—Snooks. This by no means seems to be an imposing cognomen; but, as a matter of fact, it is a name of great antiquity, and one of which nobody should be ashamed. In reality, it is a contraction of "Seven-oaks." It was first corrupted to Sennock, which, in turn, was corrupted to Snooks of today.

The original bearer of the name of Legles was so called merely because he was a lawyer. Originally, the name was spelled "Legless," the expression signifying "learned in the law." Strangely enough, Legless is derived from exactly the same source, and signifies exactly opposite to its apparent meaning.

Take a case of the surname Heart. It is really a corruption of Hard, which was a name given to show that the owner was a man of firm character and resolute bearing.

One must extend pity to the poor individual burdened with such a name as Gumbold. Yet those who possess the name may be interested to know that it, too, has nothing at all to do with any part of the anatomy. It denotes that its first bearer was a man of considerable importance and great power in the state.

It is derived from the Norse word "gumbald," which itself has nothing to do with any affliction, but means "bold in war."

It is quite wrong to assume that the name of Smith is derived from the fact that the original bearers were workers in metal. In reality, Smith is a very old name, far more ancient than Anglo-Saxon. The oldest known bearers of the name were brewers, and it was in use many thousands of years ago in mighty Egypt.

Such names as Swearing and Gambling show how the original meaning had become corrupted. Swears and Swoer, which comes from the Anglo-Saxon word meaning "honorable," Gambling comes from Gambling, which comes from a Norse word signifying "old descent."

The ending "ing" to a surname simply means "son of." Thus Brownings means "son of Brown" and Dunning "Dunn's son."

Apparently a very ignoble surname is Tremble, a name which might make one imagine that the ancestor of Mr. Tremble was a craven-hearted creature. Still, the exact opposite is the case, for the name is only a corruption of the ancient word "trumbold," which signifies "steadfast and bold."

Any individual rejoicing in the name of Mr. Earwig may be proud in the fact that originally the name meant the "boar of battle."

The surname Mouse denoted at first a man of great courage, while Mr. Butt gets his name from the fact that the first bearer of the name was a wise person, who gave "counsel" to the king.

Goose, Gosling and Jocelyn are corruptions of a word which originally denoted the "Goths." The first Mr. Gander was an individual called "the wolf," while the original Mr. Duck was a "doughty" man.

No surnames are not what they seem. For instance, Lind is derived from a Teutonic word meaning a "snake." The apparently quiet and harmless surname Wren comes from a word which denotes "rapine." Fish, although such an innocent name in appearance, originally meant "impetuous."—Stray Stories.

Heartless Parns.

That the real Paris is so difficult to know is shown by an experience of Mr. Stephen Graham, the distinguished writer on "Russia and the Russians." In the Paris Daily Mail recently he had an article describing the Russian exiles (voluntarily or perforce) in Paris, and he remarked in that connection:

"Paris is a refuge of the intellectuals. In one sense it is a sanctuary and a place from which their pursuers cannot take them. On the whole, however, it is an evil city in which to live, a place where there is more selfishness and gay heartlessness than anywhere else in the world."

Painful Belief.

Mrs. Evans was making a call on Mrs. Francis, and they were enjoying a chat about some of their neighbors. "Mrs. Green," said the hostess, "is a woman who suffers much for her belief."

"Indeed," replied the caller wonderingly, "and what is her belief?" "Why," continued the hostess, "she believes she can wear a No. 3 shoe on a No. 6 foot."

The Lips for Her.

Belle—This paper says a Pennsylvania has patented a tube and ear-shaped cup which form an extension for an ordinary telephone receiver to permit a man to have both hands free while talking.

Bewah—What's the use of a man having his two hands and arms free if his mouth is busy some place else?

Getting Some Advertising.

"Do you think we can secure one of these regional banks?" asked the mayor of Plunkville.

"No chance," opined the postmaster. "Well, let's get into the swim and offer some local job to Colonel Goethals, anyhow."

End of the Experiment.

"Did you raise chickens in your suburban place?" "No; they raised themselves."

How?

"They flew the coop."

GAY FRILLS IN THE BOUDOIR

Dainty and Feminine Are the Ruffles Just Now Being So Generously Made Use Of.

As ruffles become more and more fashionable on feminine garb they begin to make a reappearance in feminine boudoirs. Ruffled window curtains, bed-spreads and pillow covers are replacing the straight bordered effects of the last few years and lady's room promises to become as gayly frilled a sanctuary as it was a half century ago.

Ruffled pillow cases are especially dainty and feminine and they give the final touch of luxury to the bed. If one does not desire to sleep on the ruffled pillows they may be exchanged at night for smaller pillows in plain linen slips, or the ruffled slips may be removed and put on again next morning. This takes but a moment if the slip covers are roomy enough to go over the pillow without tugging. Two or three snap buttons sewed along the opening under the ruffles will hold the dainty covers smoothly in place and may be unfastened in a twinkling at night.

Rather narrow ruffles give the best effect—two and a half inches should be the limit of width—and the hems should be very narrow also. Make the ruffle full enough to be fluted by the laundress and the effect will be very crisp and smart. Such pillow covers should be square, rather than oblong, and the pillow may be stuffed into the square, the snap buttons holding it in place. Of course the ruffles must go around all four sides of each cover, and the bed thus dressed will need no pillow shams, bolster roll or other device to hide the sleeping pillows from view.

TO CLEAN COLORED FABRICS

Liquid Resulting From Grated Raw Potatoes Mixed With Water Will Produce Brilliant Results.

Grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clear water, and pass the liquid through a coarse sieve into another vessel of water. Let the mixture stand until the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated, then pour the water off and preserve for use. This liquid will clean all sorts of silk, cotton or woolen goods without hurting them or spoiling the color. Two good-sized potatoes are sufficient for a pint of water.

The article to be cleaned should be laid upon a linen cloth on a table, and, having provided a clean sponge, dip it into the potato water and apply it to the article to be cleaned until the dirt is entirely separated; then wash in clean water several times.

The coarse pulp, which does not pass through the sieve, if of great use in cleaning wool draperies, carpets and other coarse goods.

Easy Sunday Dinner.

Fresh beef tongue makes an economical and toothsome dinner for Sunday. It costs about half as much as the smoked variety and goes farther. Buy on Friday and soak over night in strong salt water. Cook the next morning in plenty of water, well salted. Add one-half cupful of cooked rice to the water and you will have an excellent broth for luncheon or dinner on Saturday. On Sunday slice the tongue cold and serve with it a jelly or sauce. One can also cut out enough meat from around the root of tongue for a few sandwiches or to use in croquettes or hash for Monday's luncheon.

Planked Whitefish.

Scale a five-pound whitefish or two smaller ones. Cut open the entire length down the middle with a small knife and loosen the backbone at the neck until you can take hold of it. Gently draw it out; it will come entire with all the bones. Rinse fish and place back downward on a piece of hardwood plank. A dripping pan will answer, but has not quite the same flavor. Dot with small pieces of butter, pepper and salt. Sprinkle over it the juice of a large lemon. Bake in rather a quick oven 25 minutes. It must be a rich brown. If a dripping pan is used add a half cupful of water.

Fined Muslins Ironed Wet.

Fine muslins must be ironed when wet. If allowed to get dry, muslin will have a rough appearance when ironed and ironed on the right side to give it a gloss, and the way of the thread as much as possible. Finish off by ironing the wrong side. Embroidered muslin must be ironed on the wrong side to raise the pattern. Lay the embroidery side face down on a Turkish towel or a piece of flannel and then iron. When ironing colored muslins do not use the iron too hot, as they are apt to destroy the colors.—Christian Science Monitor.

Indian Matting.

Having discovered an excellent way to clean matting, pass it or to others. Beat the matting first to remove all dust, then take it out of doors and scrub it well with bran water or with water to which a small quantity of salt has been added. Soap has a tendency to turn matting yellow, and should not be used. After the matting has been put through this process, it should be rinsed with cold water, rubbed as dry as possible with a clean cloth and hung on a line to complete the drying.

Fruit Souffle.

Line a dish with fruit cut in small pieces, pour over a souffle mixture made as follows: Melt three tablespoons butter, add one-fourth cup flour and pour gradually one cup scalded milk. Beat the yolks of four eggs till stiff and lemon colored. Add gradually one-fourth cup sugar. Combine mixture and fold in whites of four eggs beaten until stiff and dry.

To Renovate Leather.

To renovate leather and to remove the greasy looking marks on the arms and head of leather chairs the following is excellent: Boil half a pint of linseed oil and let it stand until nearly cold, then pour in half a pint of vinegar. Stir until well mixed, bottle and it is ready for use. To use, put a few drops on a duster and polish with a soft one.

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

It has been estimated that about 45 per cent. of the disease and death of the people of the United States can be prevented by the application of modern methods of sanitation, said Booker T. Washington in a recent address. This is true of the People of the United States as a whole. I think it is safe to say that at least 65 per cent. of the disease and death among negroes is due to causes that can be prevented. I say this because, as everyone knows, the death rate is much larger at the present time among negroes than among whites. Particularly is this true among the negro population of the larger southern cities.

What then is the remedy? I have said that in this generation at least the negro will be best off, from every point of view, in the rural districts of the south. We cannot, however, expect that he will remain in the country districts contented, happy and prosperous without the same means of civilization that other races enjoy. We cannot expect the negro to remain in the country if he has little opportunity to educate his children; if the schools are in session only two or three months in the year.

Another remedy for the present condition of negro health is education. The reason that so large a number of the people of my race are ill and inefficient is because they are ignorant.

They have never had an opportunity to know the laws of health and they do not know how to take care of their bodies.

I look forward to the time when every city and every town of the south will do what some other cities have already done—started campaigns of education along lines of health and sanitation which shall not be confined to the white portion of the population alone, but shall extend to the black portion also.

When I was in Great Britain some years ago, I discovered that the people of that great country were spending annually not far from \$80,000,000 in an attempt to rescue drunkards, gamblers, loafers, the misfits of life which make up so large a portion of the population of the great English cities. In a word, they were spending that tremendous sum in trying to get people up out of the ditch.

The masses of the negro people in the south, with all their weaknesses and handicaps, are not yet in the ditch. How much simpler, wiser and more economical to spend some millions of dollars to save these people before they fall instead of waiting to save them after they are already lost.

During one year 1,500,000 volumes are called for and supplied by the British museum.

TRAINING STUDENTS FOR USEFUL LIVES



Students are trained at Hampton institute to go out in the rural country school work of the south as industrial supervising teachers to help introduce work in cooking, sewing, manual training, agriculture, basket making, etc.

The man in the picture is an ex-slave teaching summer school teachers at Hampton how to make split white-oak baskets.

A negro woman who may be one hundred and twenty or one hundred and thirty years old and is certainly more than one hundred years, has been discovered living at Trotter, near Greensburg. She is Mrs. Sarah Walker, and makes her home with her granddaughter, Mrs. Felix Clark. She says she must be "nearly a hundred." Her mind runs back to the "first war." She tells of having had three sets of twins when the "War of Freedom" came, and she refers to her former owner as "Ole Massa Dickinson." The family came to Trotter from Bones Mills, Franklin county, Virginia.

D. B. Garrett of Boley, Okla., who calls himself a recruiting officer for Alfred Charles Sam, organizer of a proposed negro colony in Africa, declares that he has enrolled more than 100 Boston negroes as prospective colonists, says a dispatch from Boston. Garrett and G. W. Lane of Wewake, Okla., have established headquarters in a restaurant in the negro quarter in the South end. Sam's operations are under investigation in New York.—Washington Star.

In a new hotel in Worcester, Mass., there will be a clock set in the floor of the lobby. The dial will be of glass one inch thick and will be 24 inches in diameter. The clock will be run entirely by electricity and regulated daily by telegraph.

In Wood Green, a suburb of London, there has been opened a labor exchange for boys and girls leaving school, the object being to find suitable employment for them and situations, as far as possible, are what they desire.

Sign From Providence.

The Dyak who will argue that because his grandfather died after climbing a tree neither to climb trees if they wish to live and enjoy health, recalls the "dour" old Scot who had steadfastly refused to insure his fleet of trading ships. "Na, na," he'd declare, "The Almighty has favored me, an' I've no need of insurance. No, a ship ha' I lost in thirty year." Not long afterwards practically his entire fleet was wrecked in one of the worst storms in history. A friend, knowing

of the trade which the old man had had, and of the value of the same, alone, then offered to build new ships and take the ruined man in with him. "Na," he declared with gloomy solemnity, "Providence gied me a sign that I'm no' to engage in the shipping again."

Fellow Feeling.

"A banker told me lately that he had experienced a scarcity of small change."

"Ha! he is a married man."

AWAY WITH DRY SWEEPING

Unsanitary and Dangerous, the Modern Housewife Should Substitute Dustless Cleaning Methods.

The various methods of dustless cleaning are deservedly popular in these days of preventive medicine. Dust is dangerous to health. "Air germs" are mostly dust germs, and the number of disease germs in the air is usually in direct proportion to the amount of dust contained in it.

Disease germs which are cast into dry, dustless air soon lose their power to cause disease. But when they can attach themselves to dust particles, they are protected and retain the moisture which is necessary for their life, for long periods of time.

Tuberculosis germs, for example, will live and retain their disease-producing power from one to nine months on indoor dust, and as long as two months on street dust.

Dust found indoors, especially in dark, damp, poorly ventilated places, is more dangerous than outdoor dust, which is dried by being blown about and is subjected to the purifying action of the direct rays of the sun.

Besides being a carrier of disease germs, dust is an enemy of health in indirect ways. It acts as a mechanical irritant to the delicate mucous membrane lining the breathing organs.

This irritation, if continued, causes a mild inflammation, or catarrhal condition, lowers the natural resistive powers of these delicate structures, thereby preparing the soil for the growth of disease germs which may find their way there.

Floors, carpets, walls and furniture—the whole house, in fact, can and should be cleaned without making dust. Dry sweeping and dry dusting simply stir up the dust from one place to let it settle again at another.

HOUSEKEEPING HINTS

Flowers have a direct influence on health and beauty.

Spare ribs are much improved by parboiling before roasting.

Meat broths should be made only in porcelain or agate ware utensils.

To beat the whites of eggs stiff, always have them cold and add a pinch of salt.

Campophorated oil will clean the marks made by hot dishes on the polished table.

Open canned fruit or vegetables and pour into a dish several hours before they are served.

A gas stove should be wiped off each time it is used and washed with turpentine once a week.

Prunes are greatly improved if a little cider is added to the water in which they are cooked.

If the skin is oily, try wiping the face off occasionally with diluted alcohol, 25 per cent. strength.

Creamed cauliflower served in green shells makes a dish as tasty as it is satisfying to the eye.

Roselle Sauce.

The news that a canning factory in the Philippines has begun to manufacture roselle sauce is of interest as marking the initial commercial stake of an industry possessing great possibilities. Roselle was introduced a few years ago into the far southern United States from the West Indies, and has just begun to be cultivated in the Philippines, says the Scientific American. Until recently the only edible part of the plant was supposed to be the fleshy calyxes, from which can be made a sauce exactly resembling cranberry sauce in appearance and flavor, as well as syrup and jelly. Lately it has been found that the leaves and young stems of the plant also yield valuable products.

For Window Curtains.

Artistic but inexpensive portieres are made from burlap embroidered in raffia. There should be a fringe top and bottom about three inches deep, double knotted. The embroidery may be a border down the edge or across the ends, or a large design may be placed in the center of each curtain. Choose colors that will harmonize with your wallpaper and look well on the natural tan of the burlap.

For a bedroom sash curtains of the crinkly crepe that is sold for underwear are pretty and practical. This hangs well and needs no ironing. The overhanging may be made of gray-blue gingham, stenciled in a conventional design in dark blue.

Salt Fish With Onions.

Soak over night if possible in cold water. If not soaked place on stove one hour before meal time in cold water, bring to a boil, turn off water and add fresh cold water two different times. The third time allow to boil until time to serve. When water is added the third time and comes to a boil peel four or five onions and place in kettle with salt fish, allowing 15 minutes longer for onions to cook than the potatoes. You will find that the onions give the fish and potatoes a fine flavor. Add pepper and butter when serving. Be sure to cook the fish long enough to be well done, as underdone fish is unfit to eat.

Things to Remember.

An old piece of velvet is the very best thing for polishing silver or glassware. Does not require water or polish; just rub them with velvet.

Since children love to play in sand, why not let them have colored sand? A few drops of bluing will color it light or dark blue, beef juice will color it red or pink, and coffee will give them brown and yellow shades.

When making apple pie squeeze a few drops of lemon juice over apples before putting on upper crust and see how much it improves them.

Quislet Cake.

Cream half a cup of butter with a cup and a half of granulated sugar, beat very light yolks of three eggs and add lightly to creamed butter and sugar, then slowly beat in half a cup of milk; sift one and a half cups of flour with one teaspoon baking powder and add to mixture, alternating with the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs; dissolve six level tablespoons of grated chocolate in two tablespoons of scalded milk and add last; bake in square tin and frost.

LIFE IN SUNNY SAN SALVADOR



PRESIDENTS PALACE

THE other morning I was awakened by a fearful clanging of bells, as if ten thousand fire alarms had been set off at once. There was nothing unusual in this, for it was only the sounding of the 6 o'clock mass from the cathedral across the plaza; but while I was still rubbing my sleepy eyes, the terrific explosion of a bomb nearly lifted me from the bed, writes F. F. Searing in the New York Evening Post, under a San Salvador date.

Thinking that a new revolution had broken out, I hastily scrambled into my clothes, when the strains of the national anthem smote my ears. Wondering why national anthems are always made impossible tunes that no one can sing, I fell into a mental argument with myself as to why "Dixie"—but another bomb exploding cut it short.

It was only the anniversary of the death of the great Central American patriot, General Barrios.

"And they killed him for thanks," said the fat Dutch proprietor of the hotel.

"That was quite consistent," I replied, "even Salvador does not have a monopoly of that particular virtue. I know of other countries—it seems to me I recall one DeWitt of Holland, in times gone by."

I found much excitement in the plaza, after I had escaped the wrath of the Dutchman. Around the beautiful equestrian statue of General Barrios, in the center were gathered a company of veterans. The scene reminded me of a Grand Army reunion in the United States. Stacked arms filled the walks, and grizzled veterans sat about on the benches talking of old times. They wore uniforms of blue, trimmed with red. Libertad o Muerte (Liberty or Death) was the inscription on the broad ribbons entwined about their straw hats. At the corners of the pedestal of the statue, four of the old fellows mounted guard at the sound of the trumpet. Some had shoes; others were in their bare feet. Each hour they were relieved by others, for the ceremonies continued the entire day from sunrise to sunset.

Barrios it was that united Central America; but he was shot in the city of San Salvador in 1863, and the union separated.

Rain That Is Really Rain.

Never had I seen it rain until I came to Salvador. The other evening we called upon a friend about a block and a half from the hotel; while there the rains descended and their bare heads were in a few minutes the street was a river from curb to curb, at least two feet deep. The rain stopped; but the waters from the mountains that surround the city now filled the streets, and we were prisoners, unable to reach the hotel across the way.

By and by a curious contrivance, consisting of a long board with wheels on one end, was pushed into place, and we crossed dryshod. I noticed that on every crossing these rescuing vehicles had mysteriously appeared.

I had a very pleasant interview with the new president, Senor Melendez, at his private residence. It took place in the same room where, last December, I visited the then president, Senor Araujo. It produced quite a sensation to sit on the same chair and converse with his successor, and I recalled his violent death, which took place in the Plaza Bolivar in February last. It was curious to note that wires had been tied about all of the statues in the room, and everything else that could topple over, on account of the earthquake. This city has been destroyed once or twice by the earthquakes, for they continually occur.

The whole country is volcanic, and Izalco, which is seen on approaching the port of Acajutla, is constantly active.

Women.

They lead us close to the gates of our beliefs.

May it not be during one of those profound moments when his head is pillowed on a woman's breast that he learns to know the strength and steadfastness of his star? And indeed will any true sentiment of the future ever come to the man who has not had his resting place in a woman's heart?

She knows. And if you think you have deceived her, and that her impression is wrong, be sure it is she who is right, and you yourself who are mistaken; for you are more truly that which you are in her eyes, than that which you are in your own. Believe yourself to be—and this even though she may forever misinterpret the meaning of a gesture, a smile or a tear.—Masterlinck.

Appealed to French Nature.

A charming incident in which an actress proved the heroine happened in Paris recently on one of the coldest and bitterest nights.

A poor little urchin, out at heels, elbows and elsewhere, was shivering

Suspicious Sportsman.

"Walter!" "Yes, sir." "This squab tastes gritty." "I can't understand that, sir." "Sure they haven't worked off some clay pigeons on you!"